

LATE SCHEME  
OF THE SPANISHWill Not Give Offense to the  
Jingo Newspapers.

## THE GENEAL IMPRESSION

DELGADO, THE AMERICAN, IS  
SLOWLY CONVALESCING.

Weyler's Offer of Pardon Was Published in the Hope of Weakening General Macco's-Rumors are Abundant, But It Has Been Truly Said That Facts Are Very Scarce-Weyler's Idea as to the Key to the War.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

It is now evident that the Spanish government has determined to avoid giving offense to those jingo newspapers of wide circulation, which are leading the anti-American campaign, or to the republicans who are on the lookout for pretexts and opportunity to attack existing institutions and royalty.

The general impression in political and diplomatic circles is that the government will go only so far in granting administrative and economical reforms to the West Indies as will give the opposition no cause for complaint, and make those reforms an issue against the conservative cabinet. Premier Canovas will go no further because he does not wish to

DISPLEASE GENERAL WEYLER and his army and the Cuban reactionary party, as well as the majority of the Spaniards who prefer to postpone all of these concessions until General Weyler crushes the rebellion, or at least detaches from the insurrection the white chiefs and their followers, so as to enable Spain then to exterminate Macco and his colored rebels. No Spanish government is likely to grant to the West Indies any measure of autonomy or insular council with any initiative in finance or tariff matters that might clash with the interests of the mother country.

It is useless to indulge in the belief that the present government will go beyond the very slight degree of home rule embodied in last year's bill, which in no wise implies even political autonomy. In official circles it is said that Premier Canovas is more than ever persuaded that President Cleveland will NOT RECOGNIZE THE BELLIGERENT

of the Cubans nor exercise pressure on the Madrid government, because the European powers sympathize with Spain in her resistance to American interference.

Embodied by the present aspect of affairs, the Madrid press coolly asserts that Spain might as well suspend even European, sooner than American. Spain will need considerable imports of breadstuffs next autumn, as the prolonged drought has already seriously injured the crops, causing much distress and discontent. In the agricultural districts prices are rising rapidly.

Delgado's Condition.

KEY WEST, April 27.—(By mail from Havana, April 25.)—While Delgado, the American, is slowly convalescing from wounds inflicted upon him by Spanish soldiers under General Melguizo's bidding several weeks ago, the brutal Spanish officer is still butchering people in Havana province. Although official investigation shows that Melguizo is guilty of all charges against him, he has not been suspended from his command. He is said to possess enormous influence in Madrid to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any superior officer who might endeavor to bring him to punishment. News received here tells of his conduct during the past two weeks. Near Campo Florida, so the information runs, Melguizo arrested and killed several men and by his orders they were killed. At Minas nineteen "pacifists" fell into his clutches and were shot, and gathered in forty laborers, who were killed in cold blood. The most horrible phase of the last butchery is the fact that women and children were among those made victims of the cruelty of Jarque, Melguizo ordered the slaughter of forty-seven persons who were taken from fields where they were at work.

In Melguizo's territory the people are flocking to Havana to escape him.

Weyler's Offer of Pardon.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

General Weyler's official notice of pardon to all insurgents who will surrender within twenty days, was published in the hope of weakening General Macco. But the rebel commander knows his brother Julio is on the march with the trocha with 6,000 men. He also knows that Generals Gomez and Calixto to Garcia are organizing commands in Puerto Principe and Matanzas. General Macco will never surrender. He sends word to Havana that he will cross the trocha when he is ready and that the immense Spanish army massed along the barrier cannot compel him.

TO MAKE THE ASSAULT

until the right day arrives. It is said General Macco is deliberately waiting in Pinar del Rio in order to keep one-third of the whole Spanish army idle at western extremity of Cuba, while Gomez, Calixto, Garcia and other commanders organize an army and thoroughly drill their commands in the central and eastern provinces.

Even now a rumor reaches here that a large town in the east has been taken, but rumors are abundant and facts are scarce. It is asserted, however, that the power of the insurgents is increasing daily, and that General Macco's heroic position in the western hills is part of a great strategic plan of campaign. General Weyler looks upon the trocha as

THE KEY TO THE WAR.

In my talk with him he made that plain. It has been said, and it is generally believed by the Spanish leaders, that General Gomez and the other white commanders will accept the mediation for peace but for General Macco and his fierce negro followers, who will consent to nothing but complete and unconditional independence. General Macco believes that if General Gomez is conquered now the war will end in a few months.

Approached Castillo.

LONDON, April 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says: It is rumored that the papal nuncio at Madrid has approached General Canovas with a view of inducing Spain to accept the mediation of the United States on the Cuban question. The nuncio has had several interviews with Canovas, United States minister at Madrid.

Another Report.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: "Reports are current that General Gomez had a leg amputated and died from the operation."

Another report is current that he

is well and arrived at Piacetta, twenty miles west of Santa Clara. The Spaniards are still concentrating troops along the trocha. There must be 50,000 now operating against Macco. The Spanish assert there is a quarrel between Macco and the white insurgent leaders, but Macco does not trust the New York Junta and is likely to demand supreme command of the whole insurgent army.

General Macco's friends deny this.

Bermuda Sails.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 27.—The steamer Bermuda which has been loading here with arms and ammunition together with seventy-five men which she took aboard, sailed today with clearance papers issued by the Porto Cortes. Honduras. The Spanish vice consul called on the government officials today and obtained a copy of the manifesto of the cargo of the vessel, but took no steps in the matter.

TELLER WILL LEAD.

DENVER, April 27.—The Republican tomorrow publish the statement that Teller, of Senator Teller, has his assurance that he is willing to lead the Republican delegation to the St. Louis convention, although he reserves the right to refuse to be bound by the action of the convention if against silver.

MORE MEN STILL ENTOMBED.

There still remain in the mine about fifty men who have been entombed four days. The jefe politico refused to let a rescue party go into the mine after the bodies in and even forbade the spreading of the news. The governor of Chihuahua removed the jefe politico from office. The resulting panic work can hear the voices of the entombed men.

A VESSEL BURNED.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The firm of Charles A. Flint & Co. received information today that the four-masted steel sailing ship Charles B. Flint, the only merchant vessel flying the flag of Nicaragua, was burned off the Brazil coast last Tuesday.

AS TO MCKINLEY.

NEW YORK, April 27.—At a meeting of the Young Republican club at Brooklyn tonight a letter addressed to the secretary of the club from Senator John Sherman was read. In the letter Mr. Sherman says: "There can be no doubt in my mind that Major McKinley is in the money question. He is committed in every form, every speech and otherwise to the Republican policy and the United States as the standard of value."

RATHER MIXED UP.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN

WASHINGTON.

Republicans on the Pacific Slope Beginning to Make Up Their Minds that "Protection" is a Better Battle Cry than "Free Silver."

CHICAGO, April 27.—S. A. Perkins of Tacoma, Wash., a member of the executive committee of the National Republican League, is registered at the Palmer house. Mr. Perkins is rather mixed up just now. He is a Republican, but the state will give a good round majority for the Republican ticket, both state and national. There is a strong silver sentiment in the state and Democrats and Populists hope by combining on this issue to elect a state and electoral ticket. There is, however, a strong sentiment in favor of protection, and by making the fight on the tariff, Mr. Perkins is, in his opinion, making up his mind. The producers on the Pacific slope are beginning to make up their minds. "Protection" is worth more to them than "free silver" and that gold with protection is much to be preferred to free silver.

Mr. Perkins says McKinley is the leading candidate, but that Riddle and McKinley have developed much strength. Mr. Perkins is a strong McKinley man, but he is not a McKinley man. He is little probability of the state convention instructing for McKinley, and that is what he now wants. McKinley would be well satisfied with an untroubled delegation.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Senate Committee Concludes Consideration of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The senate committee on commerce finally concluded its consideration of the river and harbor bill at 3 o'clock today.

Almost the entire day was spent in an effort to agree upon the compromise upon the conflicting claims of San Pedro and Santa Monica to the proposed deep water harbor for southern California without success.

Finally the committee adopted the utmost endeavor to secure a concession that would leave the matter in the hands of a commission, but the majority in favor of Santa Monica manifested no disposition to accept a change. Consequently, no vote was taken upon the proposition, and the bill as finally passed upon by the committee was reported to the senate last Friday. These put the outer harbor at Santa Monica under continuing contracts.

The bill reductions made in the appropriations for the harbor amount to \$531,585, and the total increase \$2,601,621, making a total increase over the house bill of \$2,070,036. The increase was made of \$12,645. The increase made by the committee over the house bill, under the continuing contract system, amount to \$3,044,402, making a total for continuing contracts of \$5,645,437.

Some minor changes in addition to those given by the Associated Press Saturday were made by the committee today, including an increase of the appropriation for the harbor at San Pedro, Washington, from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The restriction made in the house bill as to the amount which can be annually expended under the contract system, was changed so as to read as follows:

"That under the authority to make contracts for the improvement and works on the harbors, rivers, and navigable waters, the provisions of this act, in addition to the sums appropriated herein, the secretary of war shall not obligate the government to pay, in any one fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1897, more than \$400,000 upon the said contract for any one of the works herein placed in the contract system, except as hereinafter provided."

In otherwise specifically authorized to do so, provided any part of the annual allotment herein provided for not earned and paid for, material furnished or work done in one fiscal year, may be carried over and used in any subsequent fiscal year. Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the secretary of war from making contracts for the whole or any part of the works placed under the contract system in such manner as may be deemed best, provided, however, to be made as stated in that section.

THE BURIED MINERS.

DENVER, April 27.—A special to the Times from El Paso, Texas, says the governor of Chihuahua has sent a regiment of troops to Mina Vieja to compel the people to respect the miners. He had the police march the unemployed men in the streets and march them to the mine to work. Of sixty-one men, fifteen were taken out dead. The disaster was caused by an earthquake for ore on the pillars supporting the roof.

THE CASE OF  
THE REV. KNAPP

He Tells the Story of His Expulsion From Bitlis.

## LIES TOLD BY THE TURKS

HE WILL HOLD THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

But Little Doubt That Our Government Will Make a Most Searching Inquiry Into All the Circumstances Attending the Expulsion in Order to Place the Blame Where It Belongs—Looking For a Precedent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26, via Sofia, Bulgaria, April 27.—Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary, expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, is now in London, on charge of having incited the Armenians to rebel against the Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandria on Saturday. The details of the affair, which reached here today, shows that a step was not taken until a United States warship had been telegraphed for. Knapp will, probably, by advice of the United States representatives, come to this city and have his conduct at Bitlis investigated before the charge of defiance.

THE STORY.

Mr. Knapp as already cabled, was expelled from Bitlis about a month ago, in spite of the agreement reached between the United States minister and the Turkish government (after the charges against Mr. Knapp had been discussed), that the American missionary should not leave his post until April 1, or until the Russian government was free from snow, in order that he might be able to take his family with him.

As it was, the missionary was compelled to leave Bitlis before the time agreed upon, and without his family. When he reached Diarbakir, in custody, news was telegraphed here, and the Turkish government, upon receiving the report that Mr. Knapp was "the guest of the val of that place and not a prisoner."

It is now stated that the missionary has been a PRISONER

throughout his journey to the coast, and that the val at Aleppo detained him at that place for five days while making futile efforts to make him sign an agreement not to return to Bitlis. Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign any such agreement, on the ground that he had committed no crime, and had in no way broken the laws of the country and that the Turkish authorities against him were entirely unfounded.

He gave the val to understand that he intended to protest to the United States government against his expulsion from Bitlis and his removal to Aleppo, and to hold the Turkish authorities responsible for the safety of his family.

When the val saw that it was useless to detain him, he was released. Mr. Knapp to sign the agreement mentioned, the missionary was allowed to proceed.

THREATENED AS A PRISONER

to Alexandria. It had been agreed between John W. Riddle, the United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, and the Turkish government, that the American missionary, upon arrival at Alexandria, was to be delivered to the United States consul there and the latter was to see that Mr. Knapp came to this country. Turkish authorities, however, delivered the prisoner to the United States consul, and the latter entered a formal protest against the detention of the missionary in the Turkish custody, and with Mr. Riddle, informing him that the Turkish officials intended

TO EXPEL MR. KNAPP

from the Turkish territory by compelling him to embark on board a steamer sailing for Europe on April 21. Thereupon, Mr. Riddle made energetic protest to the Turkish government, demanding that they respect its engagements and in order to give emphasis to his remarks, the charge d'affaires telegraphed to Mesopotamia, where the United States consulate was at anchor, asking the commander of the vessel to proceed to Alexandria and the vessel to the United States consul at that port. The Turkish government, upon the part of Mr. Riddle had a decided effect upon the port, for the Turkish government became aware that the United States government was taking orders were sent to the United States consul at Constantinople for the release of Mr. Knapp. Those in a position to know

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

assert the charges against Mr. Knapp are groundless and that the latter's expulsion was only a pious fraud. The Turkish government would have no objection to his return, but would insist in similar action being taken against other missionaries, and eventually against all Protestant and Catholic missionaries in Asiatic Turkey, for, all denials, the Turkish government had prepared to take that step and only gave up the plan upon the advice of the Russian ambassador, who, however, is credited with having been wrong, with having caused the Turkish plan of getting rid of the missionaries.

Mr. Riddle, during the past few days, it is understood, has been in communication with Washington regarding the case of Mr. Knapp and it is believed a more searching inquiry will be made into the circumstances attending the expulsion of the missionary from Bitlis in order that no doubt shall remain as to who is to be held responsible for the same. The property is to be given in three parcels, for which separate bids are to be made, which must aggregate no less than \$12,500,000.

THE STEAMERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Aller from Bremen.

GIBRALTAR—Arrived, Werra. New York for Genoa, and proceeded.

DELAVARE BREAKWATER—Passed, Pennant, Liverpool for Philadelphia.

BREMEN—Sailed, April 26, Bonn New York.

IS VERY POPULAR.

WINNIPEG, April 27.—Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who died last night, having been summoned to the office as minister of the interior in the reconstructed ministry of Sir Charles Tupper. His elevation is very popular here, and much strength to the Conservative party in the west.

MISSING MEN.

Most of Them Seem to Have Drifted to Montana.

The police of Butte are looking for a gay young Lothario named Edmund Albert Williams, in response to a pathetic letter of inquiry from Tracy Hansen of No. 323 Church street, Evanston, Ill., says the Anaconda Standard. Miss Hansen says: "Williams is generally known by the nickname of 'Duke,' to six feet tall, with reddish complexion and sandy hair and mustache. He is 27 years old and has been in Montana for ten years and has worked in Billings. When last heard from he was living in a silver mine for a man named Scott. He came home

last April and left for the west six weeks ago, taking another fellow with him, but he dropped him in Omaha." The young girl goes on to say that Williams stayed her under promise of marriage and that she will join him come a mother. She says that she is a poor girl, but that her life is too dear for her to commit suicide. She begs the police in Butte to assist her in locating Williams and they are endeavoring to get some trace of him.

Mrs. Nellie McLean of No. 228 East Forty-second street, N. Y., in a letter to the police, says that she received at headquarters yesterday she says that her husband, James McLean, was a missionary, started for Butte in November, 1884. She has not heard from him since and she and her child are starving through his failure to provide for them. She has learned that he was married to a girl in Helena on January 25, 1885, and believes that he is now in Butte.

Mrs. Pauline Winkler of No. 1194 Fifteenth street, Denver, writes that her husband left Winslow, Ariz., on February 3 last to engage in business in or near Butte, and she has not heard from him since. She says that he is a poor man, and she is sick and unable to work and also out of money, so she would come to Butte and try to find him. He is a miner.

H. Greer of room 1, Union depot, Cleveland, O., is anxious to secure some trace of his son, who he says, came west to Livingston in 1892 and has not been heard from since the fall of that year, when he wrote his father that he was coming to Butte. He is 24 years old, has brown hair, fair complexion and of slim build. His father says that he is a musician and may be found playing in a concert hall. He is a good boy, and he is now alive and well, if nothing more. His long silence has greatly worried his mother, and she is now seriously ill.

John Harlan, of No. 190 Camp avenue, St. Paul, wants to learn something as to the whereabouts of Robert Warrington, who is thought to be in Butte.

THE TURF.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—Cumberland Park summaries:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Tartarian won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:30.

Second race, one mile—Sauter won, Joe O'Connell second, Jack second. Time—1:45.

Third race, mile and one-eighth—Cumberland won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—2:30.

Fourth race, half mile—Trullion won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:15.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile—O'Connell won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Sixth race, half mile—Queen Vic won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:15.

Seventh race, six furlongs—Eased won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Eighth race, six furlongs—Ray Alta won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Ninth race, mile and a quarter—Artus won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—2:30.

Tenth race, half mile—Sweet William won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:15.

Eleventh race, half mile—Sweet William won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:15.

Twelfth race, half mile—Queen Vic won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:15.

Thirteenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Fourteenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Fifteenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Sixteenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Seventeenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Eighteenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Nineteenth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twentieth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-first race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-second race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-third race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-fourth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-fifth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-sixth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-seventh race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-eighth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Twenty-ninth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Thirtieth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Thirty-first race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Thirty-second race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Thirty-third race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

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Thirty-eighth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Thirty-ninth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Fortieth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Forty-first race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Forty-second race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Forty-third race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

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Forty-ninth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Fiftieth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Fifty-first race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

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Fifty-ninth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Sixtieth race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Sixty-first race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

Sixty-second race, six furlongs—Charreux won, Mattie Lee second, Wang third. Time—1:45.

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